

TRIAL OF MATTHIAS.

From the Journal of Commerce.
TRIAL OF MATTHIAS FOR THE MURDER OF MR. PIERSON.
SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

[Concluded.]

The prisoner was then arraigned on another indictment for assaulting Isabella Laisdell (his daughter) with a whip. The indictment also contained another count against the prisoner for confining the said Isabella Laisdell against her will.

When the indictment was read Matthias said, this is another branch of the persecution against me.

Before the prisoner pleaded to the indictment, Mr. Western stood up and read from a paper, "I hereby acknowledge that I have received full and ample satisfaction for the assault and battery in this case, for which the defendant is indicted, and I respectfully pray the Court to enter *noli prosequi* therein accordingly."

ISABELLA LAISDELL.

White Plains, April 18th.

The reading of this document seemed to take the District Attorney by surprise, and he requested the Court to order Isabella Laisdell to appear personally in Court, in order that she might be examined on the subject.—The Court made the necessary order, and in a few minutes Isabella Laisdell came into Court, and acknowledged that she had signed the paper and forgave her father, and had nothing against him.

The District Attorney urged that she should be examined as to the circumstances of the assault; which after some further discussion, the Court assented to, and Isabella Laisdell affirmed and was then examined on the subject.

Charles Laisdell, her husband, was then examined and refused to concur with his wife in compromising with the prisoner.

The Court then ordered the trial to proceed. This announcement was applauded by a majority of the people in Court, who evinced their feelings by clapping their hands, &c.

Isabella Laisdell was then examined, and said that she is 18 years of age, is married, was married a year previous to last December, to Charles Laisdell, in Albany; was residing with her mother at the time of her marriage. The prisoner is my father. He had not resided with my mother for four or five years previous.—My father was living a year previous to last January, at Sing Sing. Mr. Folger took me and my two brothers there—the eldest is between thirteen and fourteen years of age, the other ten years. Mr. Folger brought us from Albany to Sing Sing—we arrived on the 15th of January. When leaving home, my husband said he would come for me in about a week or two. I went for the purpose of accompanying my brothers. The first morning I went there my father chastised me in his room—he took me from my room to his in the forenoon. Relative to the first whipping, my father talked to me about my marriage, and said he did not like my having married without his consent or knowledge. I told him I thought I might do as I pleased. He had not been at home when I was young to marry, but that in proper time I might get a husband. I then said I would not stay there, he said "you want," and then took a cow-hide and hit me once or twice across the shoulders—don't think it was more than twice—no one was present. I believe, that I hallowed, but not loud.

The next morning, after breakfast, Mrs. Folger came into my room and said that she wanted to speak to me.—I remarked that I was not very well, and felt fatigued. She told me she did not believe that I was sick, and that no person there believed in sickness or dying. I said I believed that she was in error, and would be one day convinced of it—and that I would die before I believed such doctrine. This displeased her so much that she said she would not stay in the room, and went out of it. My father shortly came in and asked me what I had been saying to my mother. I replied that my mother was not there—I said that perhaps I had misbehaved myself, and he said I must go with him and the matter should be righted. I followed him to his room on the first floor—Mrs. Folger was by his bedside, either going to make his bed or was after making it.—She told him that I said I would die before I would obey him, but what I did say was that I would die before I would believe his doctrine. I was about contradicting Mrs. Folger, but father would not let me go on, and raised a raw hide which I believe he held behind his back, and gave me upwards of twenty blows across my shoulders several times, but no one came to my relief. I can't say how many times I hallowed.—At the end of five or six weeks there was a scar on my arm, but not a scab. The blows did not draw any blood. My husband saw the mark on my arm,—the mark occasioned by this whipping. In two weeks after my father took me to New York in his carriage, with Mr. and Mrs. Folger, to Third street. I stayed there four weeks, and then went back to Sing Sing.

To Court—I was not compelled to stay at Sing Sing, and could have left it if I pleased, but had not money to do so. I went to New York willingly, for I wished to go there, and whilst in it went where I pleased.—Father did not prohibit me to go to my husband, nor said I had no husband. I was used very well whilst I was with my father.

Cross-examined—He sent for my mother and all the family to come to Sing Sing—but my mother would not go there, as she and my father did not agree in their principles. My husband was sent for to come to the house when he came to Sing Sing, but did not come. He told me that he was sent for.

The reasons my father disapproved of my marriage were, that I was too young, and that marriages were unlawful according to the laws of God. The first whipping I got was because I was impudent to my father, and that provoked him to strike me. The second time, I think it was owing to misrepresentations made to my father, and my own impudence in telling him that I was married, and would do as I pleased. The whipping was only the ordinary chastisement from a father to a child, and he then considered me in the same light as ever.

To Court.—The second time that I was whipped, I had on me a calico frock, a vandyke on my neck, and wore my ordinary under clothes. I was neither sick nor lame after either of the whippings.—I have a child seven months old the last day of last month.

Charles Laisdell examined.—Is husband of the last witness. I came for her to Sing Sing on a Saturday, after she was absent three weeks. I went there, and inquired for Matthias, and did not find him; heard he was at New York. I went to Folger's house at Sing Sing three or four times, and saw Catherine, the colored girl, and Mr. Pierson's children, and they ordered me away. I then went to New York with Mr. Rider and Mr. Knowles, and went to Third street, and rang the bell. Mr. Folger came to the door, and I told him I wanted to see Matthias. He then came to the door, and I told him that I wanted to see my wife; he said I had no wife, or that my wife was not there, am not certain which; he had a sword by his side, and I did not know but that he would kill me. Matthias went in and shut the door against me, and I was not permitted

to go in; my wife was in the house at the time. I went the next forenoon with an officer, and they had all cleared out. I next went to Sing Sing and called on Matthias, who told me my wife was at New York, and wanted me to return to Albany, and would not let me see my wife, but said that I had been married by a devil, and that no more could be married except by him. I first saw my wife after that in Court at Crosby's, where she was delivered over to me by an officer. She had then a scab on her arm from the beating she received six weeks before. I also saw marks on her back.

Cross-examined—I was born in England. Came here six years ago—am a comb-maker by trade—have lived all over. I received five dollars to go to Albany, went there, came back for my wife—I feel friendly and kind to Matthias, but think that he ought to be punished. I think every man should have his rights.

Mr. Priny saw Mrs. Laisdell when she was before the Court at Sing Sing, under a Habeas Corpus. Did not then see any mark on her arm—but the next day it was a subject of enquiry, and she showed up her sleeves and showed the mark. It was healed except about an inch and a half of scab which still adhered to it.

Cross-examined—Went to Court from curiosity, not in an ecclesiastical capacity, but I feared that our village was going to be disgraced the evening before and brought odium on me then which made me attend to the matter next morning.

Case for the prosecution closed here. The prisoner produced no evidence.

The Court charged the Jury. That the case had been proved, it was in evidence that the prisoner had twice chastised his child and the second time severely. The question was whether he was justified in doing so by the relation in which he stood to his daughter.—There was no doubt but a parent had a right to chastise his child for disobedience, but in this case she was married, and that exempted her from the control of her father. The Court thinks the prisoner had no right to detain her, the law would have placed her in the custody of her husband, and the prisoner was not justified in punishing her to prevent her going away. The Jury could not in this case notice the blasphemies and absurdities of the prisoner which were testified to in the other case, but they had a right to notice what the prisoner said on the subject of marriage, and if his daughter's disobedience to him arose on account of his doctrines, you have a right to take it into consideration. Further than this you have no right to go.

The Jury retired for a few minutes and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

Mr. Hall addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, and the Court having intimated that Matthias should be punished for the noise he made in Court—Mr. Hall said Matthias had since requested him to tell the Court that he believed he had a right to speak to the Grand Jury, and therefore spoke as he did, but trusted that the Court would consider his situation.

Judge Ruggles—When the occurrence took place, the Court was not prepared to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind; but the inquest had since declared him sane, and therefore responsible; and since then, the Court has seen that he acted as a sane man, conversant with the law, and spoke with intelligence; therefore, the Court could not believe that he was not aware that he was acting wrong. We believe that it was an attempt to make an impression, which has often succeeded in other places; but he ought to know that it could not succeed here. The Court therefore sentenced him to be imprisoned thirty days in Jail for contempt of Court.

Judge Ruggles to Matthias—I now inform you that you have a right to address the Court, and say why judgment should not be pronounced against you, but in doing so, you must behave properly, otherwise you will be punished for another contempt of Court.

Matthias then addressed the Court in a firm but seemingly somewhat subdued tone. The following are his words verbatim:—"I have been confined near seven months and nothing has been made out against me, until this last case, and this has been a great affliction to me, though I have been sustained under it, knowing that I was innocent. The things which are apparent are so because they were represented by my doctrines."

The Court—We don't want to hear any thing about them. Matthias—You don't—I was going to terminate by saying, that feeling I was innocent I think this termination altogether extraordinary and unjust, and if it is in the power of the Court to make an offset in my favor in the latter case, I hope it will.

Judge Ruggles—The prisoner was not confined on account of the present offence, but the Court have taken it into consideration in determining on the sentence. He stands convicted on an assault under peculiar circumstances: under other circumstances, if punished at all, it would be very lightly. But we find that in the very first interview with his daughter, he told her that marriages were void, and endeavored to inculcate in her the same immoralities that he had already inculcated to the inmates of the house. The chastisement was also inflicted without her deserving it or allowing her to be heard. The Court sentences the prisoner to be confined three months in the county jail, from the termination of his first sentence.

To Matthias—We now tell you that the times for practising those foolish impositions are past. The Court is satisfied that you are an impostor and that you do not believe in your own doctrines. We advise you therefore, when you come out of Jail, to shave off your beard, lay aside your peculiar dress, and go to work like an honest man.

Matthias—It is not true. He was then led out of Court.

Counsel for prosecution—The District Attorney, and Storrs and Voorhis.

Counsel for the prisoner—N. Nye Hall, Western and Mitchell.

LOW & KINGSLEY have on hand and constantly for sale at their Factory, in Buttrick street—
Superior Starch of their own manufacture.
Do Black Lead put up in brils, half brils and kegs.
Do Plaster of Paris for Stucco work and Stereotyping.
Do Ground Marble.
They are ready to execute orders for grinding arsenic, lac dye, litharge, cream tartar, nut galls, and most other dry articles.
m25 2w1t

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Superb White Spitalfield Handkerchiefs, with figured borders and palm corners, for sale at **RODGER'S** nearly opposite the Post Office, 81 Washington street, Joy's building, No. 6, up stairs. m12

PHILIP'S GUIDE.—Manly Piety in its realizations—by Robert Philip, of Moberly Chapel—just published, for sale by **MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.** a22

OYSTERS.—L. & B. BAKER, formerly HAMBLEN & BAKER, Commercial Oyster Room, No. 32 Milk st., next door to the Commercial Coffee House, respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have a large supply of salt and fresh Oysters, which they will sell as low as can be bought in Boston. e1t1—m25

COAL.—300 chaldrons Virginia—also, Newcastle and Sydney for sale—use for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by **TIRRELL & MOSMAN,** Cross near Fulton street. m28

QUILLS, FINE SALT AND ASHES.—7 bales, first quality Russia quills—150 bags fine blown Salt, a superior article, 10 the ton—20 or 30 casks Pot Ashes, 1st sort, Boston inspection—for sale by **G. P. THOMAS,** 4 India street, (up stairs.) m19

HISCOCK'S ELECTRIC ANODYNE.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Ham Run, April 13th, 1835.
TO CHARLES G. GREENE, Editor of the Morning Post:
Sir—My attention having been recently directed by recommendation of a friend, to a novel and simple remedy for the acute and toothache (to which mariners are peculiarly exposed) advertised for sale by the Druggists of this city, by the name of *Hiscock's Electric Anodyne*; and public credulity having been greatly abused of late, by various speculators alleged to be effectual cures of these common but often formidable complaints; I am desirous of asking the favor of your columns in bearing public testimony to the high estimation in which I regard the article referred to, for the benefit of others. This article I have recently had occasion to use myself, under a very aggravated attack of the acute toothache and ear ache; and the successful administration of it by me among the crew of the Revenue Cutter of this port, to which I am attached, leaves no doubt in my mind, that the article possesses extraordinary virtues for all those complaints. Such has been my experience in reference to the use of this article recently, that I should not think my medicine chest properly filled for a voyage, without it; and I recommend it to ship masters and heads of families as an article, in my judgment of *extreme value* for the acute and its attendant complaints the *tooth ache* and *ear ache*, and well deserving the high character attributed to it, by those who have certified publicly to its efficacy.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
STILLER P. SCOTT.

For sale by **EREN WIGHT,** 46 Milk st., opposite Federal st. and **MAYNARD & NOYES,** 13 & 15 Cornhill. 2w1t—m21

PATENT ADHESIVE FELT FOR COVERING SHIP'S BOTTOMS.

FARRBANKS, LORING & CO. corner of Kilby and Milk street, respectfully give notice to Ship Owners, that they have on hand, and will be supplied from time to time with the **PATENT ADHESIVE FELT**, for covering Ship's Bottoms. The utility of this article has been fully tested by the Board of Commissioners of the United States Navy, that during the last year they purchased more than sixty thousand sheets, and have recently ordered fifty thousand sheets for the present year. This Felt is a complete protection against the destructive effects of the worm, whilst, by its strength and flexibility, it also prevents leakage, whether arising by working of ships in stress of weather, by accident, or otherwise. It will prevent the corrosion of iron, by the effect of the copper on iron fastenings, and the fastenings and heads of bolts are protected by a covering of it.

"There are many instances of ships in the East India and other services having the copper accidentally rubbed off, by which the worm has not only got through the wood, sheathing and tarred paper, but also through the plating, and occasioned leakage and damage, as well as laborious working at the pumps, and many other instances of leakage, occasioned by ships working in heavy gales. Against both of these, it is submitted a covering of the Patent Felt affords complete protection." Samples of this Felt may be seen at several of the Insurance Offices, State street, at the Marine Railway, and also at our store, where testimonials of its utility may be seen, and directions for its application be had.
Boston, March 11, 1835. Tu1t

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing under the firm of *Pattie & Pruder*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The unsettled business of said firm will be adjusted by **ISRAEL R. PRUDER**, at No. 31 & 32 Commercial street.
Boston, April 13, 1835. JESSA TUTTLE, ISRAEL R. PRUDER.

ISRAEL R. PRUDER will continue the Dry Fish, Packing and Coopering, at No. 31 & 32 Commercial whf, and will keep an assortment of Retail Fish.
Also—for sale 500 Molasses Shooks, with heads—600 small without heads.

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep at 31 Commercial wharf, and carry on his business as usual, at Philadelphia's Pier and Pier.

22 SOUTH CEDAR STREET, BOSTON.—**BOYS' CLOTHES, LATEST LONDON PATTERNS.**—The attention of the Ladies to some splendid suits of Boys' Clothes, which they have just received from London, consisting of Jackets, Tunics, Frocks, Pantalons and Vests.—These will be sold low, or otherwise made to the same styles. They will also inform the Ladies that they are now receiving goods suitable for Boys' Clothing, directly from London and New York, which they will sell without making up.

They would further add that they now have this business under their regular management, and that they are selling at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere. New York and London goods as cheap as they can have them made in their own families.
Messrs SWIFT & CO. have been engaged in the above business upwards of 20 years, flatter themselves to give the most ample satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor them with their commands. Orders received at Mr. George Jeffrey's, 27 Union street, and at Mr. George Ingraham's, rear 13 Milk street.
Sufficient security given. e12w a16

BOYS' CLOTHES, LATEST LONDON PATTERNS.—The attention of the Ladies to some splendid suits of Boys' Clothes, which they have just received from London, consisting of Jackets, Tunics, Frocks, Pantalons and Vests.—These will be sold low, or otherwise made to the same styles. They will also inform the Ladies that they are now receiving goods suitable for Boys' Clothing, directly from London and New York, which they will sell without making up.

They would further add that they now have this business under their regular management, and that they are selling at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere. New York and London goods as cheap as they can have them made in their own families.

THE WORLD OF FASHION AND CONTEMPORARY FASHIONS.—A Monthly Publication dedicated to High Life, Fashionables, Fashions, Polite Literature, Fine Arts, The Opera, Theatres; embellished with London and Parisian Fashions, and Costumes of all Nations, &c. &c.

Numbers for March and February, just received and for sale by **JOHN MARSH,** 77 Washington street, Joy's Buildings.

N. B.—This Magazine is now conducted under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies of rank and fashion, and of popular authors. It may be therefore considered the only authority of the fashionable world, for the monthly fashions, &c. &c.

Also—The Magazine of the Beau Monde or Monthly Journal of Fashion, embellished with the most royal court Plates, containing 48 beautiful designs of the most fashionable costumes.

TALES OF WOMEN'S TRIALS.—by Mrs S. C. Hall. This work has just been republished in New York, forming the third volume of a series of tales, by the same author, and better recommendation need not be waited for. This series of modern literature, than the name of Mrs Hall. There is a true and deep religious feeling pervading all these tales, which render the work a fitting present for the young.—*Amer. Ladies' Magazine*, Vol. 3, No. 1.

The above work can be had in vols or Nos, at the office of the Agent, **J. HANCOCK,** at 127 Washington st (up stairs). a20

STANFORD STREET.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Mayor and Aldermen, on MONDAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at their Room, City Hall, will take into consideration the expediency of taking up and relaying the Common Sewers considered direct, and assessing the expense thereof upon those whose estates shall be benefited therefrom. Any person objecting to the same, will then and there be heard. By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
S. F. MCLARY, City Clerk.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. No 105, for February.

Contents.—ART. 1. Bennett's New South Wales.—2. Correspondence of Victor Jacquemont.—3. Population of Great Britain, and Ireland.—4. Cobden's Table Talk.—5. Egypt and Thebes.—6. Truth on the pharaohs.—7. The Church and the Voluntary System.—8. Recent German Belles Lettres.—9. England, France, Russia and Turkey.—10. Sir Robert Peel's Address. Just received at the Periodical Depot, 127 Washington Street. B. E. HALE. a11

JOHN MCGUIRK, formerly Gardner to Chancellor's master's brother—any gentleman who may wish to patronize him in Boston or vicinity, as Jobbing Gardener, will please apply at the corner of Beach and Front streets—or at 14 Milk street. e12w a11

REPORTS OF FASHION.—A. F. Saguez's Report of Fashions are just received and ready for delivery at **WM H. RODGER'S**, 6 Joy's building, 81 Washington st. a17

NEW WORKS.—TALES OF WOMEN'S TRIALS.—by Mrs S. C. Hall. REAL LIFE.—Pages from the Portfolio of a Chronicle—complete in 1 vol. duodecimo—just received and for sale by **J. HANCOCK**, Periodical depot, 127 Washington st. a17

ACCOMMODATION FOR A FAMILY.—A parlor, newly papered and painted, with a bed room and large closet adjoining, with board in a small private family, may be obtained in a central situation, on reasonable terms, inquire at this office. 2w1t a21

FOR SALE.—Several tons of type, various sizes, from Pica to Nonpareil, nearly new, which will be sold at a low price; and the payment if required, will be received in Printing—inquire of **KANE & CO.** No 14 Water street. 2w1t a14

FOR SALE.—An elegant Boston made Mahogany Secretary, with glass doors—20 or 30 School Desks with seats or chairs—apply to **J. M. ALLEN.** 1w2w a11

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.



H. BAILEY respectfully invites his friends and customers to visit his store, No. 15 Court st., and examine his **LATEST PARIS FASHIONS OF CAPS**, for gentlemen's and youth's wear. They are made of the same material of the improved Satin Beaver Hats, which will retain their shape, and wear much longer than any other Caps ever before offered for sale. 15—15a Court st. a21

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The Lynn Stage Company, having purchased of Mr. Lewis H. Ham his Stage and Horses, will continue to run a **DAILY STAGE** between Lynn and Boston, as follows, viz:—
The Stage will leave Lynn every day at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M.
All Orders entrusted with the Driver, will be punctually and carefully attended to, as follows, viz:—
Every arrangement has been made by the proprietors for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and every facility will be rendered to ensure dispatch and safety. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

For seats, apply in *Lynn*, at *Lynn Hotel*, Village House, Otis Wright's, Union Store or Mechanic's Store. In *Boston*, at *Wiles*, 11 Elm st. a23 OTIS WRIGHT, Agent.

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the line of his profession at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner, having made extensive alterations by the addition of the store adjoining, and other improvements, which will enable him to conduct a general Tailoring Establishment on the most extensive scale, and by strict attention to his calling, at least to merit a share of public patronage. Having made arrangements with Merchant Tailors in New York and Philadelphia to transmit immediately on arrival the Latest Fashions, which will enable gentlemen to furnish themselves in the first style, and sooner than can be procured in any other establishment in this city.

N. P. S. has just received from New York a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, and Fancy Vestings. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves, particularly some splendid Cloths and London Quiltings.

N. P. S. continues the agency of Tailors' Chalk, an article well known by the trade as being well adapted to drawing lines on stuffs, and is easily erased.

Also, a large assortment of Tape Measures, some of them a first rate article, which is much wanted by the trade in general.

Orders for any of the above will be promptly attended to if addressed to **NATHANIEL P. SNELLING,** at Nos 10 & 12 Congress street, Boston. m6

W. C. DALE, VETERINARY SURGEON, late from England, has been solicited by his friends to commence business in Boston, has taken a store adjoining Fulton Street, in Fulton street, fitted it up as to give satisfaction to those who may wish to ensure a cure to any horse whose diseases are Quittor, Ring-bone, Poll evil, Fungus, Blistering, Rowels, Bog and Blood spavin, Bone spavin, Fistulous, Withers, Glanders, Mange, and all diseases to which they are liable. Also—they will be taken care of by the week or month. He respectfully informs the inhabitants of Boston and vicinity, that great satisfaction has been given to noblemen in England while attending their studs &c. The situation being central, he hopes he will be patronized.

Horse shoeing in a superior manner. e1pm—e2m—m22

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that *Lyman Howe and Abraham Mahan*, on the 17th instant, assigned to the subscriber, for the benefit of their creditors, all their stock in trade. Sixty days are allowed to creditors to become parties to the assignment.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, Assignee.
Boston, April 20, 1835. a2—m2

NOTICE.—Whereas *Tristram Haynes* of Boston, Tradesman, now unlawfully holds a power of attorney, signed by me, dated on or about the tenth day of February, 1834, by virtue of which, he pretends to act as my agent or attorney, in the sale of my goods, and to receive for me, and to receive of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or from him any note, draft or other paper or papers signed by me, or belonging to me, or purporting to be signed by me, in and also all power he has long since revoked and demanded of him—Now this is to notify all persons that said Haynes is not authorized to transact any business on my account whatever. All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving or receiving of said Haynes any property belonging to me, or heretofore belonging to me, which is now in his possession, or under his control; and also against purchasing or receiving of or

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Boston, friendly to the National Administration, are requested to meet in the Old Common Council Room, (Court Square,) on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.

The People have been trifled with and deceived, in regard to the Warren Bridge, until they appear convinced that forbearance is no longer a virtue. The original petition was for the right to build a "FREE BRIDGE." This right was granted, but through the management of corporationists, and the subtlety of their Attorneys, the public have been denied the enjoyment of their property, and of the rights secured to them by the highest power in the Commonwealth. A history of the stratagems and intrigues used for the purpose of perpetuating the old and odious monopoly of the owners of the Charlestown Bridge, would present one of the most flagrant records of the violation of law and equity in existence. The act of carrying the question between the two bridges before the Supreme Court, was unconstitutional, and in violation of the sovereignty of Massachusetts. Upon this point, we beg leave to repeat the following remarks from the Boston Statesman of 1831:—

"The charter for the Warren Bridge, the legislature passed after the most mature deliberation—it was sanctioned by the state executive, and had been declared upon solemn adjudication by the Supreme Court of this state, to be constitutional. It is within our own jurisdiction—over our own waters—for the benefit of our own people—interfering with the rights of none others, and yet we are to be subjected to the decision of a tribunal, alien to our interests—strangers to our feelings, over whose appointment and acts we have no controlling power.

What that decision may be, is immaterial. It is not against the judgment but the jurisdiction of the Court that we object—and against that jurisdiction as an alarming usurpation, we are bound by every principle of right—of interest—of self preservation, to enter our most solemn protest. The Supreme Court of the state has the right to decide upon the constitutionality of this state law, and that having been done, ought to be final in this case.

The constitution of the United States vests the judicial power in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as congress may from time to time ordain and establish. It also provides that the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in certain cases, and appellate in all others. It is very clear from the phraseology of the constitution that this appellate jurisdiction is from the inferior courts of the United States, to their Supreme Court, and unless it can be shown that a state court is not only a court of the United States, but an inferior court of the United States, it is very questionable whether any appeal can constitutionally be authorized from a state court to the United States' Court.

Our state courts form no part of the judiciary of the United States, they are created, and the judges appointed by a different power—their offices are held upon a different tenure—they are alone amenable to those that created them, the state authorities; and the Supreme Court at Washington has no more right, by the constitution, to reverse the decision of a State Court, where the State Court has the competent jurisdiction, than a State Court had to reverse the decisions of the Federal courts. In the Warren Bridge case the Supreme Court at Washington has no more constitutional right to meddle with the question than the court of King's Bench. And any people who permit their laws, affecting exclusively themselves, to be abrogated against their wishes and in violation of their interests, by a power independent of them for their appointment and above their control, whether that power be the British Parliament or the Supreme Court at Washington, have prostrated every barrier to secure their rights, and their condition is little better than that of slaves."

But notwithstanding this assumption of power by the Supreme Court, the petitioners for the free bridge acquiesced in it, confident that the clear justice of their cause would secure them a triumph before any honest tribunal; but even here they were deceived again—their case has been continued for five or six years, and yet denied a hearing up to this time! Will they submit to have their most valuable privileges trifled with and trampled upon in this manner? Is the will of the State, the laws of her Legislature, the decision of her highest Judicial Tribunal, all to be defeated, insulted, and laughed to scorn, by a single corporation, composed, comparatively, of a few wealthy individuals? No—the people will not submit to this any longer—they are deterred to have JUSTICE—"peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

Mr Barrett has his name up for a benefit this evening at the Tremont. He is an excellent actor, a gentleman in his deportment, and a glorious companion, and although he has been long in this world, as John would say, no one is tired of him. The house, we know, will be full, for a large number of boxes are already taken, and the entertainment, we are equally confident, will be good—the bill promises well, and the characters of those whose names are upon it, are sufficient guarantees for the redemption of its pledge.

The Commercial Gazette thinks that "consistency is a jewel," and wonders how political trimmers can look an honest man in the face. If the Gazette does not know how it is done, we can't tell who does. N. B. The Gazette of Thursday contained "four or five important State laws," but not a word from the Museum.

The New York Times, in copying the extract from the Salem Advertiser, which appeared in the Post, relative to ANDREW DUNLAP, Esq., prefixes it as follows:—

"The following is a just though slight tribute to one of the ablest and purest men whom our country can now boast."

More Rebellion in the West.—The Franklin Mercury (a Whig paper) insists that no regular nomination has been made by the Whig party of a candidate for the office of Governor. Hallo! Major, do you hear that?

Wool.—There was imported into the port of Boston, during the year 1834, three million five hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of wool, that cost less than eight cents per pound, and free of duty—one hundred thirty three thousand nine hundred pounds, costing over eight cents per pound, and dutiable.

National Convention.—The decision of a question involving consequences as important as the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, should not be entrusted to any power save that of a National Convention. The idea that public opinion can be harmonized by the wishes of here and there an individual—thrown out upon the spur of the occasion, without any accompanying evidence of a disposition to yield personal predilections for the public good,—is quite too ridiculous to be honestly entertained by reasonable men. He must be blind indeed, who cannot see that the only hope of the opposition now rests upon their ability to divide and thereby conquer, the democratic party. United, they know it is irresistible—but if the seeds of discord which they are endeavoring to fling among us, are permitted to take root, and bear fruit, a combination of factious minorities may yet control the destinies of the country. The only way to retain in the hands of the people their due power, is to exercise that power to its full extent upon every occasion, in the nomination and support of candidates. Intrigue and personal favor are ever combating the public good—and wealth, rank, and power, are but too apt to exercise an undue influence, unless care be taken to guard against them. In a body constituted as the proposed National Convention will be, there can be no chance for these causes to operate. The delegates, fresh from their constituents, elected in open day, and generally instructed by the power to which they owe their official existence, (the people) would not have the courage, even if they had the disposition, to suffer their personal feelings to predominate over their public duty. They will look only to the general good—and acting upon the high principle that offices were not created for individuals, they will bestow them only upon those in whose talents, principles and probity they will have ample security for the faithful performance of their official trusts, and for an unqualified support of Democratic principles. A determination to abide by a nomination thus fairly and honorably made, is all that is necessary to ensure success in the coming election—all that is necessary to secure to the people a continuance of those principles of strict and impartial justice in the administration of their government, which have distinguished the present administration, and which so much rebound to the honor and glory of its venerable chief. We have too much confidence in the intelligence and sincerity of our Democratic friends, to believe they will be swerved from the path of duty by the arts of a cunning but unprincipled enemy, and we look to the issue of the approaching contest with the full confidence that it will exhibit a Democratic triumph not only honorable, but useful to the country—not only creditable to the industry, but to the intelligence and probity of our friends.

Rhode Island.—The Whigs may put themselves to rest about the Rhode Island election. It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the Democratic candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor and Senators, are chosen, as we said in the first place, "by a clear majority." This places sister Rhode among Uncle Sam's Democratic children. Old Tristram never will come within sight of the office of U. S. Senator—a true blue Jackson anti-Bank Democrat will take that place.

From the Atlas of Tuesday.

Nine cheers for Rhode Island. Glorious news! We are able this morning to give three times three cheers for Rhode Island.

Hamblin, the manager of the Bowery Theatre, is in a terrible rage because Mr Simpson would not allow him to play at the Park for Mr Knowles's benefit.—Noah says, "there are two ways in which we think Hamblin may use his rival up—one is not to allow Simpson, on any occasion, to appear on the Bowery boards, and the other is to give Knowles a thundering benefit at the Bowery, free of any charge, and that will be glorious revenge for Hamblin, and a good thing for the great dramatist."

At the Municipal Election in Hartford, on Monday, the vote stood for Mayor, for H. L. Ellsworth (dem.) 576—T. K. Brace (fed.) 564—Scat. 14—no choice. The Whig Aldermen and Common Council were elected. Another trial will be had on Monday.

The Biographical Sketch of Mohammed Ali, referred to in yesterday's Post, was written by William B. Hodgson, Esq., late Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople.

Aaron Hobart, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at East Bridgewater, in place of S. L. Mitchell, Esq., resigned.

We conclude in this paper the report of the trial of Matthias.

Latest From China.—By the ship York, Captain Sterling, we have Canton papers to December 30th—a month later than the previous advices. The most important portion of their contents is a petition from British residents and shipmasters at Canton to the King of Great Britain, praying for the adoption of energetic measures on the part of the government in reference to the affairs of China, as the best and only means of establishing commercial intercourse with that country on a respectable footing, and protecting British subjects and others trading in the ports of China, from the constant indignities and insults to which they are at present subjected. If we may judge from the tone of the Canton Register, the British residents there, (and we hope we may add the British people at home,) will be satisfied with nothing short of a "Free Trade to all the Ports of the Chinese Empire."—*Jour. Com.*

Mexico.—We have received papers from Vera Cruz, of the 26th March. Peace had been restored in the fortress of St. John de Uloa; and the garrison had submitted to the power of the general government. In the department of Chiapas, the insurgents had been routed by the troops under Gil Perez.

The roads leading to Mexico continue to be infested with robbers, whose daring has lately demanded the attention of the general government, to devise measures necessary to destroy the banditti.—*New Orleans Bee.*

All goes on well.—In addition to our returns from Virginia, we have to add the gain of two members to the House of Delegates, one from Lewis county, and one from Henry, and no losses. The account now stands, 28 administration, 17 opposition, for House of Delegates. From the recent returns, we are likely to gain another member of Congress, Stewart in place of Claiborne; we have therefore every reason to believe, that we shall gain seven members to the next Congress over the last, and have a decided majority in the Representatives of the State.—*N. Y. Times.*

An honest farmer being asked why he did not take a newspaper—"Because," said he, "my father when he died—heaven rest his soul, left me a good many papers, and I have not read them all yet."

Tyranny in the Navy.—The Richmond Whig publishes the following statement, with the remark that the facts can be verified by the officers of the Constellation:—

A statement of the circumstances alleged to have occurred on board the frigate Constellation, on her recent return from a cruise in the Mediterranean, is in circulation, which seems to us to demand the interference of Government. It is the town talk at Norfolk, that when the Constellation was on her passage from the Mediterranean in the middle of the Atlantic, Midshipman Wilson (son of the late Senator from New Jersey) was tried up in nautical phrase, to the mast head. (Tied with a bowline and cranked up.) A heavy gale was blowing at the time—the frigate pitching and wallowing with three reefs in her topsails, and this shameful outrage was committed on Midshipman Wilson at the imminent hazard of his brains being knocked out by the rolling of the ship. Mr Wilson's offence seems to have been in the inverse ratio of his punishment. Capt. Read asked him—"Mr Wilson, have you ordered the men from below?" "I have, sir." "You have not, sir—you look insolent—go aloft and look out at the mast-head for land!" (in the midst of the Atlantic.) Mr. Wilson replied—"At such a time as this, it can only be for punishment—I will not go." The Boatswain by order of Captain Read seized Mr Wilson by the collar, and with the assistance of two Quarter Masters, forced him up the fore-rigging. In a short time he came down. Then it was, that Read ordered him to be triced up. The sailors, noble souls as they always are, shocked at the outrage, ran below to the gun deck, nor would they lend a hand until being threatened and dragooned, the instinct of discipline overcame their horror, and they aided in running up Mr Wilson to the yard arm. Still farther to disgrace this unfortunate youth, he was immediately after being released, placed under the sentry's charge, for 25 hours, in close confinement.

The New York Evening Post copies the above, and adds some comments to which we subscribe. The Post also gives the following details of an act of cruelty which it affirms was committed by Com. CREIGHTON, during a cruise in the Mediterranean some years ago:—

"A worthy marine, named McDermot, was one evening put on guard at the cabin-door in a fatigue dress and without shoes. The corporal of the guard had ordered the marine to dress in this way, and had himself received the order from the sergeant. Late in the evening Captain Creighton returned on board from the shore. On descending the companion ladder from the main deck, his eyes fell on the sentinel. 'You damned infernal scoundrel,' exclaimed he, 'what do you mean by standing at my cabin-door bare-footed?' The sentry touched his cap, and endeavored to explain that he had been ordered to put off his shoes by the corporal of the guard. The blustering tyrant, however, would listen to no explanations. Showering the most abusive and blasphemous epithets upon the poor fellow, he wrenched his cutlars from his hands, beat him over the head and shoulders with it, kicked him, thumped him with his fists, and maltreated him in the most shameful manner. The marine, who was a man considerably advanced in years, and was noted among his crew as a quiet and inoffensive person, punctual in the discharge of his duties, retreated from his enraged commander towards the forward part of the ship. The bully and tyrant followed close upon him, with redoubled blows, until at length, reaching the main hatch, he thrust him violently down to the birth-deck. The surgeon was called early the next morning to the hammock of this poor marine, who had been seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. He was placed on the sick list. He had never lost a day's duty before. He never did a day's duty after! Shortly after this occurrence, the vessel reached Gibraltar, where poor McDermot was sent on shore to the English Hospital, and where in a few weeks, he breathed his last. The order, directing that the sentinels, who should stand guard, after sunset, on the evenings when the crew were permitted to wash their clothes, by which the decks were inundated with salt water, should do so without their shoes, had been issued a few days before by Creighton himself!"

A subsequent number of the Evening Post contains the details of another act of a similar nature on the part of Com. CREIGHTON, in the treatment of a gunner, named Andrews—

"Whom he forced to discharge a congreve rocket in his naked hand, because a previous rocket had failed to go off to his satisfaction. The Gunner remonstrated, but was met by a torrent of oaths and blasphemies from the vulgar tyrant, who, among other things, exclaimed, 'shut your mouth, you damned infernal scoundrel! or, I'll break every bone in your ugly body.' This threat was accompanied with appropriate gestures, and the intimidated officer was literally forced to clamber out on a naked spar, and set off the rocket in his naked hand. The consequence was his breast and arm were terribly burnt, and for a long time after he was a cripple, unable to use his right arm at all."

If the preceding statements are true, and we see no reason to doubt them, it is a disgrace to our country that they have not been thoroughly investigated. Dismissal from the service, in disgrace, is but a slight punishment for such an offence. The man who would be guilty of such cruelty can have no honorable feelings to be wounded by such a punishment, and should be publicly whipped, by some condemned criminal, to the extent of twenty lashes, every day of his natural life.

Calamitous Fire.—A fire broke out in a range of wooden buildings on the north side of New street, in the North Ward, soon after twelve o'clock last night which raged with unsubsided fury for two or three hours. It originated from some unknown cause in a story and a half dwelling house belonging to Mr Moses Ward, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and occupied by two families—Mr Addison and Mrs Ball.—This with two others belonging to Mr Ward, two owned by Capt. A. Cross, and three by James Vanderpool Esq. making eight dwelling houses in the whole, were consumed before the fire could be arrested, the wind blowing a gale the whole time.—*Newark Daily Ad.*

A Mistake.—"How are ye shipmate?" said Jack, walking up to a young lady who wore a pair of pantalettes of unconform size, and whose dress was somewhat short. The lady conceiving herself insulted, passed on without returning the salutation. A bystander who had witnessed the scene, rebuked Jack for addressing such language to a lady in the street. "A lady," said Jack, with astonishment, "why blast my eyes, I thought she was an old shipmate, with his tarpauling trowser and monkey jacket on."

Not at Home.—The editor of the Cincinnati Intelligencer calling at a house, and being told that the persons he enquired after were not at home, requested the servant not to forget his name. "Oh no," said the waiter "I won't forget your name, for I will run up an tell the ladies at once." This servant must be trouble with a sad confusion of intellect; no doubt she is a direct descendant of that acute preacher who began his sermon thus:—"My dear friends, before I say anything, I would wish to make a few remarks."

Extraordinary Incident.—A male convict has been living for four years as lady's maid with a female rank in the vicinity of Piccadilly. The denouement arose from the arrival of a superintendent of police: the mansion in question, when the domestics were examined except one, and that one was the lady's maid. "The very person I want," said the officer "for the lady's maid is a man!"—*London paper.*

A boy in one of the schools in Philadelphia, being asked what "Easter" meant, said it was "hard boiled eggs." This comes of the want of education.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

[Court of Common Pleas, Thursday, April 23, 1835.]

Margaret Dinsmoor vs. Aldrich A. Foster.—This was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, to recover \$5000 damages, for the breach of a contract, or promise of marriage. The case excited great interest, and was conducted, in behalf of the Plaintiff, by S. D. Parker, Esq.; and by Peleg Sprague, and Gray, Esqrs., for the Defendant.

It appeared from the first witness on the part of the plaintiff, that herself and Foster, in 1829, became fellow boarders at the house of a Mr Palmer, for whom Foster worked, for \$10 a week and his board. Mrs Palmer testified, that for the first 6 months of their acquaintanceship there was nothing particular in their deportment towards each other; but that during the subsequent 6 months, they conducted towards each other, as if they intended to be married; that they went out together, sat up late together, and pursued the usual course of courtship.

At the end of the year, Miss Philenia Foster, who was out of health, invited Miss Dinsmoor to come and live in the house with her, she then having the charge of her brother's house; while residing at this family home, Mrs Ruth Baker, who occupied a part of the house, testified, that on several occasions, she had seen Foster sitting up with the Plaintiff between the hours of 10 and 11 at night. Mr Gardiner and Mr Adams, two different bookbinders, for whom the plaintiff had folded books, testified that Foster was in the habit of coming after her, both in the day time and night time, and whenever she worked late, he invariably came for her. He had also accompanied her to Park street church, and sat in the same pew with her for three quarters of a year. They had also attended parties together; the theatre, and often been seen walking up and down the mall, arm-in-arm, and also in the streets.

In addition to the preceding general facts, showing an intimacy between the parties, which amounted to an implied agreement to marry, it was proved that when Foster first commenced his attentions to her she appeared to be very cheerful and happy; that after he had engaged her affections, and by his continual presence, had prevented the approach of any other suitor, and after devoting to him three or four of the best years of her life, when in 1833, she found herself cut adrift, and his affections placed upon another whom he has since married, she became very much dejected and miserable.

The estrangement of Foster from Miss Dinsmoor was attributed, by her counsel, to the influence of the Defendant's sister, Philenia Foster; and three witnesses testified, that they had heard her say, that she did not wish her brother to marry Miss Dinsmoor; that she was not smart enough to belong to the family; that if he married her, she would not live in the house with him, to have Miss D. rule over her; that though Miss D. was a nice girl, yet she was not accomplished enough; and that she would rather that her brother should be sued by her, and have to pay \$1000, than he should marry her.

There were also in the case a couple of curious notes, alleged to have been given, or sent, by the defendant to the plaintiff. They were without address, date, or signature; and were permitted to go to the jury upon very slender, if any, proof of their being in the hand-writing of the defendant, or upon any other than their supposed intrinsic evidence. The first, written with a pencil, declared to be an answer to one testified to have been sent, by the plaintiff, was as follows:—

"I rec'd your note Last evening—you represented to me that I had forgotten you and had placed my affections on some other person—But your feelings are incorrect—my affections are not placed on any other person—you may with propriety think I have been indifferent towards you for some weeks past—But the cause is not your fault—But the reason I will explain at a more convenient time—at some interview I will explain to your satisfaction."

The second, supposed to have been written after she had exhibited some decided marks of resentment at his neglect, is in the following Cardinal Wolsey strain:—

"The bearer of this to you has in times that are past enjoyed life—But far be it at the Present time—one in which he had given his whole heart and mind, in which he put the most confidence and most affection he fears has deserted him he has deceived him—I am not offended at any thing—but feel disappointed—who shall I go to for happiness But God—he Disappoints no one nor turns no friend of his away—all may forsake me here But I hope God is my friend and I am a friend of his—if I have done any thing amiss I pray you forgive me—you may think it strange that I address you in this way—But I have sought for an opportunity to converse with you—But you would not give me the opportunity, which I have sought for."

The witnesses for the defence consisted of the former inmates of Foster's house, viz. his sister, and nephews, and nieces, who testified decidedly, that he had never paid her any attentions calculated to lead them to infer that he intended to marry her. Mr Parker, however, relied upon the fact, that the sister invited Miss D. to become a member of the family, as a proof that she knew of the previous intimacy between her brother and her; and that if marriage was then contemplated, the course followed was precisely the one which would naturally have been adopted; but that afterwards when Miss Philenia, with the feelings natural to an old maid, wished to continue at the head of the family, she did not want to have Miss D. to rule over, and declared that she would leave the house, &c., Foster thought it prudent for both himself and Miss D. not to openly manifest their feelings, for the sake of peace. Mr P. relied on the language of the first note as sustaining this position.

Mr Sprague, in his argument, expressed himself happy that nothing had occurred to injure the character of Miss Dinsmoor, whose only cause of complaint was, simply, that Foster had changed his mind, and married another woman. He did say, too, in commenting on the female testimony, on the side of the defence, who said they knew nothing of any supposed engagement between the parties—indeed, he said it twice, that some women are even curious to find out every thing when they suspect there is any thing in the courting line going on. He further said,—but who will believe him?—that some women will repeat a story without diminishing it. But these sly sarcasms, were of course, mere slips of the tongue, which escaped in the heat of argument. He also thought, that if the attentions paid by Foster to Miss D. were to be construed into a contract of marriage, there could be no security for any young man; and that he would have to take especial care not

to be caught in company with a woman, without witnesses; and that when he purposed to take a walk with one, he must put in a caveat, and, before the witnesses, proclaim—"Take notice, henceforth and forever, that though I am going to wait on her once, yet I do not mean to marry her."

The case will be committed to the jury this morning.

Curious Phenomenon.—The Weekly Messenger (Indiana), states, that on Saturday, the 4th instant, as the steamboat Portsmouth was ascending the Ohio River from Louisville, "a large globe of fire passing through the atmosphere, alighted on the top of the sight pole, and continued there for a considerable time—the night being unusually dark gave it a more terrific appearance. The officers, crew and passengers were much alarmed; and the officers and crew, thinking it ominous of some serious event, as she had been an unfortunate boat, deserted her."

Sloop Empress from Providence, for New York, caught fire in the Sound on Tuesday night, and was entirely destroyed. She had a cargo of dry goods and two hundred casks of lime. The fire is supposed to have taken from the funnel of the stove, though the lime probably completed the business, as the water thrown to put the fire out, ignited the lime. The Captain and crew were taken off by the steamer Water-Witch, from Hartford.—*Jour. Com.*

"Turn out the Book!"—At the Philadelphia Chestnut street Theatre, a few evenings since, Mrs Pierce Butler entered the box just at the close of the first act, together with her husband, Pierce Butler, Esq., and several other individuals. The party were hissed by the audience, and the words "turn out the Book," were reiterated in different parts of the house; but the evident actress seemed to take no notice of the affair, and order was finally restored as the play proceeded.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We are informed that Mr Sheriff Ryon of Camden County, Georgia, has received the reward of five hundred dollars, offered by the Executive of that State, for the arrest of the three "Kings," charged with the murders, at the Casey house, on the St. Marys river on the 18th of February last, and their trial was to commence on the 18th inst. at Jefferson.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

James McHardy, a seaman on board of the ship Boston, of New York, bound to this port, and charged with the murder on the high seas of Charles Pendleton, was tried at the present term of the Circuit Court, holden in this city, his Honor Judge Lee presiding, and acquitted, on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission of the act.—*Charleston Cour.*

Two incendiary attempts were recently made at Cazenovia, in this state, to destroy the dwelling of C. R. S. Williams, the last of which (which occurred on Tuesday of last week) proved successful. Loss estimated at \$1000, over and above the insurance, which amounted to \$1725. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

South Cove Stock.—A number of shares have been sold this morning for \$775—private sale. They sold yesterday at the Broker's board for \$600.—*Trans.*

An attempt was made last night to break open the store of Mr Samuel Bradley, 142 Washington street.—A large hole was bored in the back door, for the purpose of forcing the lock, but an iron bar intercepted entrance.—*Ibid.*

NOTICE.—The citizens of the several Towns in the County of Norfolk, are requested to send Delegates equal to the number of their Representatives in the General Court, to a meeting to be held at the New Hotel in Dedham, on Wednesday the 29th of April inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for County Commissioners for said County. April 22d, 1835.

NOTICE.—Those individuals who wish to sign the Constitution of the "German Charitable Society," may have an opportunity by calling at Mr PFAFFS house, No 762 Washington st—not 162, as erroneously stated in a former notice. 14

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, by Rev Mr Robbins, Samuel Adams Lamson, of Bangor, to Mary Ann Haven Nolen, of this city.

In the Broomfield street Church, on Sabbath afternoon, by Rev Bishop Hedding, Rev Charles K. True, of the N. E. Conference, to Elizabeth B. daughter of the late Rev Edward Hyde.

In Waltham, on Tuesday afternoon, Henry A. Winslow, of New York, to Alice Bryan, daughter of Rev George Pickering, of W.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, Thomas Lilley, 37. On Wednesday evening, very suddenly, John F. Newton, 65. In East Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, Samuel Murray, 39 years.

In Charlestown, Thursday morning, Arthur Kendall, 24. In Chelsea, R. I., on Monday last, Samuel Slater, Esq. 66. In Surry, Me. Mrs Nancy, wife of John Young, 55, formerly of Hingham, Mass.

IMPORTATIONS.

TRIESTE.—Brig Halcyon—200 bbls currents—225 do raisins—500 regulus of antimony—500 boxes bags—200 lbs brimstone—200 lbs oakum—400 bxs tumbler.

ALEX CAYES—Schlr Teazer—975 bags coffee—12,500 lbs of logwood.

YARMOUTH, N.S.—Sch Fair Lady—600 bsh potatoes—100 doz eggs—400 lbs rags

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—APRIL 23, 1835.

ARRIVED.

Brig Halcyon, Brown, Trieste Feb 15. Left brigs Niger, in quar; Montano, Gray, Val, in Tel, and Valin, from New York; 11th and 13th. Sailed in co brig Ellsworth, Adams, Palermo, and saw her off Marsalf. Spoke 13th March, off Cape Pallas, brig Marine, 13 days fm Messina for New York, reported that brig Tuscar, of Boston, sailed in co for Palermo, and brig Hamilton, for Boston, sailed 7 days before. Passed Gibraltar 14th, in co with an Austrian frigate from Trieste for New York, with Polish exiles. 6th inst, lat 36 20, lon 60, passed bark Lexington, of Boston.

Brig Scroes, West, Massachusetts 29th ult. Left brig Mentor, of Boston, for New York 10. Schl Pan Matanzas, Bradbury, for Boston, sailed a week previous. Brig Poland, Dunbar, Havana 6th inst. Brig Fairy, Wing, Philadelphia. Schl Teazer, Randall, Aux Cayes 20th ult. Spoke 14th inst, lat 36 40, lon 71, brig Freedom, 4 ds fm Portland for Matanzas. Brsch Fair Lady, Hurton, Aux Cayes, N.S. Sch Village, Newcomb, Alexandria. Sch April, Taylor, Alexandria. Sch Talent, Cammett, New York. Sch Ornament, Scudder, New York. Sch Pequeto, Baker, New York. Sch Henry Clay, Baker, New York. Sch Victor, Atwood, Albany. Sloop Geo Henry, Parker, Hartford.

CLEARED.

Barks Levant, (new, 465 tons) Dumaresq, Canton; Blunney (new, 292 tons) Hopkins, Havana; Nashua, Frye, Mobile; Brigs Banner, Harris, Savannah; schs Hope, Hersey, Yarmouth, S.S.; Neptune, Stoddard, 4 ds fm Portland for Matanzas. Brsch Fair Lady, Hurton, Aux Cayes, N.S. Sch Village, Newcomb, Alexandria. Sch April, Taylor, Alexandria. Sch Talent, Cammett, New York. Sch Ornament, Scudder, New York. Sch Pequeto, Baker, New York. Sch Henry Clay, Baker, New York. Sch Victor, Atwood, Albany. Sloop Geo Henry, Parker, Hartford.

PROVIDENCE, April 22—arr brigs Busy, Allen, Havana; Moscow, Norris, N Orleans; Romulus; Susan & Sarah, and Antelope, Mobile.

NEW YORK April 21,—arr ships Gabina, M'EWen, Canton; Formosa, Orne, Havre; Charlotte, Gill, Havana; Try, Trinidad.

Cleared Hobart, Cook, New Orleans.

BALTIMORE April 20—arr Ida, Hallett, and Victor, Jarvis, Boston.

CHARLESTON, April 16—arr Panama, Thomas, Havana. Touched off the bar, Konomahy, Boston, and proceeded to Savannah.

17th—arr King Philip, Humphrey, Boston.

Cleared Plato, Barstow, Cronstadt; Florida, Ripley, Hamburg. Sailed Choctaw, Boston.

SAVANNAH, April 15—below, Atkins, Boston, for Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5—arr Lima, Lord, Havana.

Cuba, Foren, Prescott, Liverpool; Elizabeth Frith, Portsmouth; Flora, Rig; Noble, Mustard, and Dolphin, Walton, Boston.

